

CHURCH HUNDRED YEARS OLD

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN TO CELEBRATE THIS WEEK.

Four Days of Special Services to Mark the Centennial of the Founding of the Church Whose First Home Was in Cedar St.—Has Had Four Buildings.

A century ago yesterday the society of what is now the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church was organized, and to-day and half of this week will be given over to celebrating the centennial. There will be special sermons and special music, devotional exercises, a review of the missionary activities in which the church has been interested and a reception at which the visitors will have a chance to hear of all the charitable enterprises in which the church has been engaged.

The movement of the congregation from its first place of worship, on Cedar street, uptown to Duane street, then to Nineteenth street at Fifth avenue, and lastly to its present building at Fifty-fifth street, traces the growth of New York from a provincial town to the city as we know it.

Presbyterianism came to Colonial New York in the person of the Rev. Mr. McKemie, a Virginian, who wandered north in the year 1707. He preached the first sermon and baptized a child in the house of William Jackson, in Pearl street near the Battery. His residence here was only temporary, owing doubtless to the unkind reception which New Yorkers accorded to his teaching. The Established Church proceeded against him and he was arrested at the instance of the Colonial Governor, Lord Cornbury, a cousin to Queen Anne.

Nine years after the hard experience of Mr. McKemie, however, a Presbyterian minister came to New York and settled. His treatment was far different from that given to his predecessor. The records have it that he held services in the City Hall for the space of three years.

In 1719 Presbyterians in Scotland and in the nearby colony of Connecticut hearing that their brethren were unhoused save through the charity of the town government, made contributions which enabled the New York Presbyterians to build a church of their own in Wall street. From that time to the year 1807 there was but one Presbyterian church in New York, though this church had erected two additional places of worship, one in Beakman street and another in Rutgers street, and maintained three pastors.

But dissatisfaction had crept in among the church people and dissensions led to the breaking point. The hymns of Isaac Watts were regarded as grievous innovations, and the difference of opinion concerning their fitness as parts of church worship, together with political controversies among the members, led to the establishment of a church in Cedar street.

The part which politics played in the separation is thus described by one familiar with the event:

In the year 1807 the political contests of this country had become very animated and indeed very heated. The non-interference and embargo laws of the Democratic party, then in power, had greatly annoyed those who were ranged under the Federal banner. The First Church, then worshipping in Wall street, was composed of persons of much prominence and influence in society, who were greatly divided on political questions. There was general feeling that the political opinions and preferences of many of the members of that congregation had much to do with the plan of starting a new church enterprise, which resulted in the establishment of the Cedar street church.

The Cedar street church was built by subscription. The plan being to raise the sum of \$10,000. The proceeds of the sale of sittings. It is noteworthy that the subscribers received not only the amount which they had put up, but the interest upon it as well.

The site which was chosen was in Cedar street between Nassau and William in the plot of ground now occupied by the Mutual Life Building. True to their fathers' determination that there should be no organ in the new structure, but equally true to the uses of the time, there was a gallery set apart for the slaves. It is said that the blacks were the frequent cause of distress to the pastor and the elders by reason of their inability to regulate their conduct in the church. The tales of the moral law, but apparently an equally great source of annoyance was the sound of passing carriages in the streets. To avoid annoyance of the character of the church, a customary rope of Cedar street on the Sabbath day.

The Rev. John Broadhead Romeyn of Albany was the first pastor. In the time of his successor, the Rev. Dr. Cyrus Mason, the congregation had to seek new quarters because of the widening of Cedar street. A site then located on Duane street was selected at Duane and Church streets. Here the congregation worshipped until 1852.

It was in 1844 that the Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander became pastor of the church. In his journal are found notes upon the questions agitated at the time of his pastorate. "My mind works incessantly," says he, "upon such themes as these: The waste of church energy on the rich, the unrequited masses, immigrant wretchedness, our boy population, our 4,000 drug shops. Since I saw the drinking customs of Britain and America, a teetotaler and half disposed to go for a Maine law against vendors of drink."

Then, too, he says: "The question of riding in street cars on Sundays is agitating our community. I have not been able to decide it." The Sabbath question had also this phase of it: "Some men have quarrels about Sunday gas, but on inquiry I found that the island development of the Board of Water Supply. The office of Chief Engineer has been vacant for several years. John W. McKay, who has been acting Chief Engineer, remains in the position a day is not before the State Water Supply Commission for their approval."

Mr. Spear is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the New York Water Works Association and other engineering societies. He is also corresponding member of several engineering societies in Europe.

Donald G. Mitchell's Will. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 19.—The will of Donald G. Mitchell (k. Marvel) was filed in the Probate Court here this afternoon. It was drawn on December 16, 1899, and provided that his estate should go to his wife after the payment of \$1,000 to Harriet W. a daughter. If Mrs. Mitchell died the estate was to be divided into twelve parts. Six parts were to go to three married daughters, Elizabeth, Harriet, and Helen, and the remaining six parts to Prindle, Donald and Walter Mitchell, sons, and Mrs. Susan M. Ryerson of New Haven, Mrs. Mary M. Ryerson of Chicago and Mrs. Rebecca Hart of New York daughters. Mrs. Mitchell died about six years ago. It was said that the estate was not large.

FIGHT OVER CROUSE MILLIONS.

Defendant's Counsel Charged With Using Improper Language in Affidavit.

UTICA, Dec. 19.—Lawyer Frank C. Sargent of Syracuse, who is one of the lawyers in the suit over the money paid to Dorothea Edgaria Crouse McKiever of New York, and her mother, the Countess Potulicka, for a share in the estate of the late Daniel Edgar Crouse, as his daughter and widow, was brought face to face with the accusation that he had been charging some very prominent persons with larceny when he appeared before Justice De Angelis in Special Term here to-day.

The words complained of by Charles C. Maas of New York, of the counsel for the countess and her daughter, were written into Mr. Sargent's affidavit, on which he secured an order from Justice Sutherland on December 8 permitting him to examine Lawyer Charles F. Ayling of Syracuse, who was a law partner of the late George N. Kennedy, Hiram R. Steele of New York, and Eula H. Potulicka, the Countess, who says she was married to Daniel Edgar Crouse. The paragraph referring to the settlement of \$4,000,000 upon Dorothea Crouse McKiever reads:

"The transaction was a clean steal that had its birth in fraud and iniquity, and these parties could not have failed to have knowledge of it."

In his application to-day to have this paragraph stricken from the affidavit Mr. Maas pointed out that it amounted to a charge of larceny against the three parties named. Mr. Sargent, replying, said it was not so intended and explained that Justice De Angelis, in dictating the affidavit, had used the words "it is stronger language than I would use again," he added, "but it was not meant to be scandalous and as a statement it was merely a summing up of the charges in the complaint. The only difference is that it was boiled down in fewer words."

Maas also asked to have Justice Sutherland's order vacated with reference to the examination of former Judge Steele and the Countess of Potulicka on the ground that this order could be issued only in the counties where the parties reside. Judge Steele resides in New York and the Countess's permanent residence is in England, although she is temporarily living in New York. No objection was made to the examination of Mr. Ayling.

Attorney Sargent insisted that he had a right to examine these witnesses before trial, and that the only limitation in that respect was that he could not force them to leave the counties in which they reside or have their principal place of business. The Court took the papers.

WHEN THE PRESIDENT PASSED.

Texas Schoolgirl Tells of the Rock Creek Park Incident.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 19.—Miss Henrietta Greer, daughter of Judge Hal Greer of Beaumont, one of the four women who had an encounter with President Roosevelt while riding in Rock Creek Park, Washington, recently, gave her version of the incident to-day.

She, a schoolgirl, and two women teachers at Forest Glen Seminary were horseback riding in the park when President Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary Cortelyou and Miss Ethel Roosevelt, who were not recognized, passed on horseback. Later the seminary party, desiring to hurry home, as it was getting late, the President, who for the first time was recognized, turned and exclaimed: "You had no right to pass us."

Presently the Roosevelt party came up behind and with much raised the schoolgirl. As they did the President's horse struck that of Miss Greer's schoolmate, staggering the animal and breaking the rider's stirrup. Instead of an apology the President, who for the first time was recognized, turned and exclaimed: "You had no right to pass us."

BALTIMORE, Wis., Dec. 19.—President Roosevelt's rebuke of several young women of the National Park Seminary Forest Glen, Md., is confirmed in a letter from Miss May Chesbrough, assistant physical director of the institution, to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Chesbrough. Miss Chesbrough's version of the affair in the letter to her parents is as follows:

It seems that they were riding along and heard a party coming along behind them. As the party passed on a trot they recognized President Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel with two or three men. After they had passed they brought their horses to a slow walk and as the girls were in a hurry to get home and dress for dinner they started up their horses and passed the President's party.

After they were by they heard a horse galloping up behind them, and when their horses heard it they started to run. For quite a while all the horses were tearing along. Finally the President came close to one of the girls that he knocked her foot out of her stirrup and said in rather an angry voice:

"You should not have done that; you should have stayed behind."

Then Miss Ethel came along and in a very haughty voice said:

"Let me tell you, Mr. Roosevelt, I was very sweet about it, but the girls raged at the President. They were all Texas girls and hadn't much love for him in the first place, I imagine."

Miss Chesbrough admonished her parents to keep the matter quiet, and they said nothing about it until the story became public.

WATER MAN FOR BROOKLYN.

W. H. Spear to Be Chief Engineer There After January 1.

Commissioner O'Brien of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity announced yesterday the appointment, to take effect on January 1, of Walter E. Spear to be Chief Engineer in charge of Brooklyn. Mr. Spear is at present the engineer of the Long Island Sound tunnel, for the Board of Water Supply. The office of Chief Engineer has been vacant for several years. John W. McKay, who has been acting Chief Engineer, remains in the position a day is not before the State Water Supply Commission for their approval.

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TELLS OF NIGHT RIDER RAID

COL. TAYLOR TELLS OF DEATH OF CAPT. RANKIN.

State's First Witness in Tennessee Trial Describes the Visit of Masked Men and of His Escape After Companion Was Killed—Names Garrett Johnson.

UNION CITY, Tenn., Dec. 19.—Col. R. Z. Taylor, who was with Capt. Quentin Rankin when the latter was murdered at Reelfoot Lake by night riders, was the first witness called by the State when court convened this morning for the trial of the eight men jointly indicted on the charge of having assassinated Capt. Rankin.

Col. Taylor, who is 62 years old and one of the oldest and best known members of the bar in West Tennessee, related at length the story of the Reelfoot Lake tragedy and his own terrible experience on that eventful night in the woods on the bank of the lake.

The recital was listened to with greatest interest by the crowd which filled the courtroom. Col. Taylor said that after Capt. Rankin and himself had retired on the night of October 20 a masked man came to their room at Ward's Hotel and, presenting guns and pistols, ordered both to dress. Other masked men stood guard at the windows. A satchel containing private papers was opened by one of the night riders and the papers were examined.

The two men were then taken from the hotel and conducted through fields to the woods on the lake shore. The night riders stopped several times and finally upon reaching the scene of the murder began questioning Col. Taylor and Capt. Rankin regarding the title of the West Tennessee Land Company to the lake property. Information was given that the company had purchased the land grants, whereupon some of the night riders became very abusive and one of them struck Col. Taylor twice.

One of the night riders was told to bring a rope, and this was tied around Capt. Rankin's neck. Some one said "Let him pray," and to this Capt. Rankin replied, "I have already attended to that matter." Presently Col. Taylor heard the rope being adjusted through the fork of the tree, and then he heard Capt. Rankin say, "Gentlemen, don't do this, you are choking me." After the victim had been drawn up a second time there was a shot, followed immediately by another, and succeeded by a volley. Realizing that Capt. Rankin was dead and that he himself would meet a similar fate, as he had already been told that he would be killed, Taylor waited until he believed all the weapons had been discharged and then jumped into Bayou Du Chien, just a few steps away, taking a desperate chance and hoping to escape in the darkness from the death which seemingly awaited him.

Col. Taylor in narrating what occurred prior to and immediately after the killing of Capt. Rankin was overcome by emotion, and tears freely flowed down his cheeks as he spoke of his dead friend and business associate. Upon recovering himself, Col. Taylor proceeded with the story of his remarkable escape.

He told how, after plunging into the water, he came to the surface and swam a log, where he remained until the departure of the men, who fired many shots into the bayou, but none of them struck him. He made his way to the shore and striking through a dense growth of grass and briars he reached ground covered with a heavy growth of grass and remained there all day, fearing to let himself be seen by the night riders. He was after the murder of Capt. Rankin Col. Taylor, guided by the north star, walked through dense woods, and at daylight, seeing a house and having gone without food and water for more than thirty-six hours, he determined, as he said, to go to the house and "get a drink of water or die."

He reached the house and was taken care of, and from there he proceeded to the town, where his family and friends were notified of his safety.

The witness, being asked whether he recognized any of the men present on the night of the murder, he said he did not know any one, but that the man who assaulted and threatened him wore whiskers or a mask that looked like whiskers. He was then asked if he saw any one whom he thought he recognized as one of the men. He replied that since that time he had seen a man who had the appearance of the one who had assaulted and threatened him. When asked by counsel for the State who the man was Col. Taylor replied: "Garrett Johnson."

The defendants in the case now on trial are Garrett Johnson, Sam Applewhite, Bob Huffman, Arthur Clor, Fred Pinion, Ted Burton, Bud Norris and Roy Ransom. The prisoners under guard of deputy sheriffs entered the court room before court had been called to order and took their seats quietly, but manifesting more interest than they have shown at any time since they were first arraigned in answer to the indictment of murder in the first degree and to which they pleaded not guilty.

POLICEMAN'S LIFE FOR A DOG'S.

Threw the Animal to Safety, but Was Himself Crushed by Car Wheels.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Saving the life of a little black dog which he had found freezing on his beat cost Mounted Policeman Edward Mooney his life early this morning. Mooney was on his way home intending to warm the animal and feed it. He carried it under his arm and there was unable to manage his horse as he otherwise could have done.

He was galloping on Passyunk avenue between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, and at that point attempted to cross the street in front of a car. When the horse landed his front feet on the sidewalk, one hoof struck a piece of solid ice, and he fell turned under him. His hands occupied with the little dog, Mooney had only a weak grip on the bridle and was unable to bring the animal up standing again. The horse made a desperate effort to regain his footing, but failed, and in falling threw Mooney and the dog under the wheels of the approaching car.

The motorman had put on the brakes when he saw the horse slip, but the trolley was too near for the fastened and brakes to be effective, and before he could bring the car to a standstill the front wheels had both passed over Mooney's body. As he fell the policeman threw the dog from him and the little animal landed at the side of the track, escaping injury.

The death of Mooney is the third in his wife's family in as many days. Mrs. Mooney, who was attending her mother's funeral at Hazelton, was notified of her husband's death after returning from her mother's interment there. Soon after the death of her husband, the New York announcing the death of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Smith.

Mayor Schmitz Gives \$100,000 Bail. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—Former Mayor Schmitz avoided being sent to the county jail to-day only by calling upon his relatives, most of them women, to pledge their fortunes on his behalf.

William J. Dineen appeared by the ex-Mayor's wife before Judge Dunne, but rather than undergo examination as to his financial standing left his friend to whatever fate the Court might order. The Mayor's relatives, who put up a \$100,000 bond, are brothers and sisters of his wife and cousins.

Abie Ruef was scheduled for sentence to-day, but the case went over until Thursday. Ruef was tried by a jury of 12 men, and the remaining 11 were to go to prison for a year, but the Judge fixed on the day before Christmas.

Store Open Evenings Till Christmas.

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Women's Department.

Broadway at Thirteenth Street.

Announcement Extraordinary!!

Our Foreign Agent Closed Out 398 Evening Wraps From the Foremost Houses in Paris

The Greatest Number of Guaranteed Paris Wraps Ever Seen Together at One Time

A Most Beautiful and Suitable Xmas Gift

These Paris Evening Wraps To Be Sold Less Than 1/3 the Import Cost

269 Evening Wraps, Importer's Price \$175 Each.

\$50

18 Evening Wraps Importer's Prices to \$325, \$75

11 Evening Wraps Importer's Prices to \$400, \$100

Almost liquid in their fineness are wraps of shimmering, gleaming satins, luxurious chiffon broadcloths, real, billowy laces, lustrous pearl-surface chiffon cloth, rich-ribbed Ottoman and Bengaline silks, velour du nord, fine cut winey velvets. Gemlike are the settings and adornments—the embellishments and embroideries—you will realize they are imported by these tokens—hand-embroidered mousseline de soie, ravishing Tokio embroidery, Bullion fringe, embroidered filet, pendant cords and tassels, Japanese all-over embroidery, netted fringe, Persian embroidered filet, passementerie galloon, cloth embroidered guipure, silk point alencon, chenille fringe, Bullion and silver and gold lace. And the colors are the air, the sky, the flowers, the land, the sea.

Dressmakers are cordially invited to inspect these models

So wonderful are the values of these Imported Wraps that we have been forced to radically reduce our own entire stock in order that it will bear price comparison.

Added to which are 100 IMPORTED street coats of heavily hand-embroidered velour, satin, velvet and broadcloth

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Christmas Mail Over Sea.

The White Star liner Teutonic brought a record consignment of Christmas mail, 5,000 sacks, which she collected from the three ports at which she touched, Southampton, Cherbourg and Queenstown.

The American liner Philadelphia, bound for Europe, was held up fourteen minutes yesterday by Pier Superintendent Wright to let a final wagonload of Christmas mail go aboard. The ship carried away 3,204 bags, chiefly destined for Australia. The mail for England will arrive at Plymouth the day after Christmas. The Philadelphia has a record for regularity. She

has not been more than three hours behind schedule in landing passengers and mail at Plymouth in the last year.

\$25,000 Fire in The Bronx.

Damage to the extent of \$25,000 was done by fire that partially destroyed three buildings in the course of construction at Lafayette avenue and Manilla street, The Bronx, last evening. The Corpus Christi Monastery is not far from this point and two alarms were sent to prevent the fire from spreading to it. The owner of the property which was damaged is James T. Meehan, brother of "Beef-and" Meehan.

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Women's Fur Coats & Sets

Coats, 50 inches long,

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BLACK BROADCLOTH COATS, natural grey squirrel lining with black lynx collar, 85.00

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FULL ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' FUR SETS IN THIBET, SQUIRREL, MOUFFLON, BEAVER AND NUTRIA.

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26 inch Twilled Silk Umbrellas, close rolled, handles of gun metal, sterling silver and natural woods, at \$2.00

Value \$3.00

26 and 28 inch Fine Quality Silk, close rolled, handles of extra long etched silver, gun metal, buck horn and pearl, at 2.95

Value \$5.00

Heavy Quality Silk Umbrellas, 26 and 28 inch, handles of etched silver, buck horn and ivory, handsomely trimmed with sterling silver, at \$3.75, 4.95

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HOUSE COATS, of Double Faced Materials, in a large variety of colors, \$4.95 to 9.75

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MISSSES' & SMALL WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS, Heretofore \$22.50 to 27.50 \$17.50

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GIRLS' COATS, FULL LENGTH, of Cheviot Cloth, flannel lined, buttoned to neck, 6 to 14 yrs, Value \$9.75, 6.50

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